M INTERNATIONAL
Y SCHOOL
SSON

FITZWATER, D. D.
h Bible in the Moody
Chicago.)
Newspaper Union.)

OR MARCH 6

HIS FRIENDS.

Matt. 26:1-13.
She hath done what
TERIAL—Mark 14:3-9;
—Showing Our Love
Giving Our Best.
AND SENIOR TOPIC
AND ADULT TOPIC
Love.

Authorities Plotting
s (vv. 1-5).

th Prediction of His
He, with divine
not only the fact
its time and man-
no surprise to Him.
minently came into
2:14). He calmly
th.

es Plotting (vv. 3-5).
they were plotting
ilence His voice by
ath. It was the di-
t He should go to
eir wickedness were
t which the divine
They try by sub-
l kill Him. Their
his after the Pass-
ere be an uprising
e. Satan, through
was trying to hin-
the sacrificial Lamb
ime.

ed by Mary of Beth-

cation of Mary see
Mark 14:3-9. This
when Jesus was at
house. Mary had
ual apprehension of
By sitting at His
wship she obtained
which none of the
She saw that His
roken and that His
to go out. She en-
his suffer-
of His resurrection.
this wonderful sym-
ng her most precious
ishing it upon Him.
loving hand could
n that dread hour.
e in loving anticipa-
highest expression
love takes no ac-
not calculating.

ation of the Disci-

ess of the disciples
ntrast with Mary's
ot is the leader, but
c company are led
of fault finding is
the one whose heart
purposes can offer
sons for things that
can be swept off
ceiving the real pur-
all. The real thing
us the losing of the
intment might have
that he cared for

ed by Jesus (vv. 10-

allow His most ap-
to lie under the cen-
to her rescue.
ciples censured her,
t the highest praise.
e His praise, what
he censure of men!
her the very high-
when He said, "She
she could." (Mark
ense Jesus teaches,
r Erdman:
to Him can be too
rateful love (v. 10).
t a good work on

poor and other du-
perpetual obligation
fore an opportunity
annot recur (v. 10)
with you always."
harity is not the
of Christian devo-

lates the meaning
service (v. 12). He
their highest possi-
rprets them in the
ove and knowledge.
he ointment poured
preparation of His

of an act of Chris-
never cease (v. 13).
ry is still filling the
ragrance of loving
this act of uncalcu-
name has become

this defense Judas
buked that he has-
ay his Lord. Per-
to get back some of
e lost because the
sold and the money
n. Money is often-
a man's soul. It
supreme expression
the awful opposite
as when his hopes
ons were defeated.
ship and adoration
itor's heart.

Best Asset.

ght largely by His
must His disciples
Christian's best evi-
practice of religion
ormal creeds. When
mon on the Mount"
n two feet, when
onestly at the re-
when Boanerges be-
a centurion exacts
ppointed to him by
"religion" takes on
e eyes of humanity,
halo of beauty. The
auline phrase, daily
as a living sacrifice
d of the faith and
of Christianity.—

outh All Right.

pose your old uncle
was so interested at
he didn't open his

open his mouth
he was yawning dur-
formance!

r Wonder.

he baby is dissatis-
and milk?"
e food is palatable
o young to have any
es about calories."

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

COPYRIGHT BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

COCKY CHARLIE PIGEON.

"You all call me 'Cocky Charlie' Pigeon and that is a good name," said Cocky Charlie Pigeon. "I'm certainly cocky and conceited. I like to strut about and stick out my chest, like my foreign relative, Mr. Pouter Pigeon."

"What does foreign mean?" asked one of the pigeons nearby.

"When I speak of my foreign relative I mean that he does not belong to this part of the world. He comes from the other side of the ocean. He is brought over to be shown off in zoos and in bird stores and sometimes people have pouter pigeons as pets. I admire him for being conceited.

"You are plain, are you?" chuckled one of the little pigeons.

"Not plain in looks. I have many colors in my feathers, grays and blues and other colors. But I am plain in that I am not a show-off pigeon.

"I show off of my own accord, but others do not show me off. They don't admire me like that.

"But no matter. I can admire myself. And I'm always sure of myself, whereas if I had to wait for other people and creatures to admire me I might miss a great deal of admiration.

"I might be standing about waiting for a lot of admiration and every one might be late, or else not feel like admiring me.

"Whereas I would always feel like admiring myself.

"That is, if I needed admiration I would say to myself, 'Cocky, admire yourself.'

"And then I would answer myself, 'Cocky, by all means, I will do that.' I would always be so nice and handy for admiring myself. A fine idea, a fine idea.

"I had a very pleasant chat with some visitor pigeons in the street today.

"When wagons came along we flew out of the way, but very few wagons came along so we had lots of time to talk.

"We talked on the sociability and attractiveness of pigeons. It was a most

"My Foreign Relation."

enjoyable talk. And we all agreed with one another. That made it very pleasant, too. Very pleasant, indeed.

"No one even thought of disagreeing with any one else. Not an argument did we have, only very interesting conversation.

"Of course, I am a good talker and I'm a good sort of creature, but all the time I really must admit that I am not fancy, you know."

The other pigeons didn't think there was much sense to what Cocky was saying, but as they all liked to strut about a bit too, they didn't ask any questions. They liked to be a bit conceited, too.

"We're a sociable lot," said Cocky Charlie Pigeon. "We always build our nests near each other. We move in great numbers. We like crowds, crowds of pigeons! We like each other!"

He ruffled his feathers and cocked his head on one side and said,

"Because I like myself I like other pigeons, too. I think pigeons are fine, and why? Because I am one. If I didn't think pigeons were fine I would have been a horse or a dog or a pig."

"Could you have been a horse or a dog or a pig?" asked Mrs. Cocky.

"Maybe I couldn't have been," Cocky answered, "but that doesn't matter. The thing that matters is that I wouldn't have been one if I could have been one—or I wouldn't have been all three if I could have been all three.

"And think how much we have to be conceited about. We stay about where there are people. That's a treat for the people."

"Of course," said Mrs. Cocky, "it depends on the way people look at it."

"If they look at it any differently from the way I do, they're very foolish," Cocky answered proudly. "Ah, it is good to have conceit. But we are not cross, even though we are conceited."

And all the pigeons cooed, "We think we're fine, and there are lots of us to think so!"

Ice Cream in Bricks.

Bobby was eagerly expecting his birthday and the day before the big occasion he overheard his mother telling his sister to "get the ice cream in bricks." An hour or so later he was discovered beside a wagon load of building bricks, smacking his lips. "What are you looking for?" he was asked, and he answered, "For the ice cream that mamma says comes in them."

Robs the Farmer.

Horace Greeley once said: "The boy who robs a bird's nest is robbing the farmer of part of his crops. The farmer might as well consent that a strolling ruffian should shoot his horses, or his cattle, as his birds."

What He Remembered.

"And do you remember the faces of all your customers?" remarked the boy to the assistant in the shoe store.

"I never forget anybody's face that I ever fitted with a pair of shoes."—Boys' Life.

Composition on Kings.

The class composition was on "Kings," and this is what one boy wrote:

"The most powerful king on earth is Wor-king; the laziest, Shir-king; one of the worst kings, Smo-king; the wittiest, Jo-king; the quietest, Thin-king; the thirstiest, Drin-king; the slyest, Win-king, and the noisiest, Tal-king."—Boston Transcript.

Eye Like a Barrel.

When is a boxer's eye like a barrel? When it is bunged up.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. C. MOON A. L. PITTS
MOON & PITTS
Attorneys-at-Law
Offices at
BUCKINGHAM, C. H.
And
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.
Main Offices at Scottsville, Va.

W. D. DUIGIUD
Successor to Geo. A. Duiguid & Son
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director
Long Distance Phone 111
Lynchburg, Va.

A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Practice in the courts of Appomattox, Buckingham, Campbell and Amherst.

DR. L. L. GAYLE
DENTIST
Office Over Babcock's Store
Appomattox Courthouse Virginia

S. L. FERGUSON
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Courts—State and Federal

CEILING, FLOORING, SIDING
Sash, Doors,
Blinds,
Mouldings,
Inside Trim,
Porch Columns, Brackets,
Bolusters, Laths,
Redwood Shingles,
Special Millwork,
Complete House Bills Our Specialty
Don't fail to write or see us before buying
FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
Farmville, Va.

Telephone
when you want that next job of
Printing
You will get first-class work, and you will get it when promised, for having work done when promised is one of the rules of this office.
If you prefer, send the order by mail or bring it to the office in person.
Let Us Show You What We Can Do

A Merchant
We know says that it's his job to please his customers. He is 100 per cent right. It's our job to please merchants by providing the kind of printing that is wanted. Try us and see what we can do.
We Make Good

You Say You Can't Advertise?
That's what others have said and all of a sudden found some competitor was doing what they thought they couldn't do. And getting away with it.
Get the bulge on your competitors by telling your story in an attractive manner so it will be read. You'll get the results.
We Are Anxious to Help

Our Advertising Service
Means More Sales for You, Mr. Business Man
When you begin advertising in this paper you start on the road to more business. There is no better or cheaper medium for reaching the buyers of this community.
We can also provide
Artistic Printing
of every description.

Sale Bills
If you need
some co
is and se
US

TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 10. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. MARCH 9, 1921. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

UGURAL ADDRESS F PRESIDENT HARDING

rica Anxious to Participate Any Seemly Program Likely Lessen Probability of War d Promote World Peace.

OCIATION FOR COUNSEL

Offensive Warfare So Hateful t Governments and Peoples Who ort to It Must Prove the Right- ness of Their Cause or Stand as tlaws Before Bar of Civilization.

ashington.—The Inaugural Ad- of President Warren G. Harding s follows:

countrymen—When one surveys orld about him after the great noting the marks of destruc- nd yet rejoicing in the rugged- of the things which withstood he is an American he breathes arified atmosphere with a strange ing of regret and new hope. We seen a world passion spend its but we contemplate a republic ken and hold our civilization se- Liberty—liberty within the law civilization are inseparated, and, h both were threatened, we find now secure; and there comes to icans the profound assurance our representative government is ighest expression and surest nty of both.

nding in this presence, mindful solemnity of this occasion, feel- e emotions which no one may until he senses the great weight sponsibility for himself, I must my belief in the divine inspira- of the founding fathers. Surely must have been God's intent in aking of this new world re- . Ours is an organic law which ut one ambiguity, and we saw ffaced in a baptism of sacrifice lood, with union maintained, the supreme and its concord in- . We have seen the world rivet peful gaze on the great truths ich the founders wrought. We seen civil, human and religious verified and glorified. In the , the old world scoffed at our ment; today our foundations of cal and social belief stand un- , a precious inheritance to our- , an inspiring example of free- nd civilization to all mankind. express renewed and strength- devotion in grateful reverence e immortal beginning and utter onfidence in the supreme ful- t.

Progress Proves Wisdom

recorded progress of our re- , materially and spiritually, it- proves the wisdom of the inher- policy of non-envolvement in old affairs. Confident of our ability k out our own destiny and ly guarding our right to do so, k no part in directing the des- of the old world. We do not to be entangled, we will accept sponsibility except as our own ence and judgment, in each in- , may determine.

r eyes never will be blind to a ping menace, our ears never the call of civilization. We nize the new order in the world, the closer contacts which prog- has wrought. We sense the call human heart for fellowship, ity and co-operation. We crave ship and harbor no hate. But ica—our America, the America on the foundation laid by the d fathers, can be a party to no ent military alliance. It can into no political commitments, ssume any economic obligations will subject our decisions to her than our own authority.

sure our own people will not erstand, nor will the world strue. We have no thought to e the paths to closer relation- We wish to promote understand- We want to do our part in mak- fensive warfare so hateful that ments and peoples who resort must prove the righteousness of cause or stand as outlaws be- e bar of civilization.

Association for Counsel

are ready to associate ourselves the nations of the world, great mall, for conference, for coun- o seek the expressed views of opinion; to recommend a way proximate disarmament and re- he crushing burdens of military aval establishments. We elect rticipate in suggesting plans for tion, conciliation and arbitra- and would gladly join in that ssed conscience of progress seeks to clarify and write the of international relationship and lish a world court for the dis- n of such justicible questions ations are agreed to submit . In expressing aspirations in g practical plans, in translating ity's new concept of righteous- nd justice and its hatred of war recommended action we are most heartily to unite, but every itment must be made in the ex- of our national sovereignty. freedom impelled and independ- inspired and nationality exalted ld super-government is contrary to everything we cherish and can have no sanction by our republic. This is not selfishness; it is sanctity. It is not aloofness; it is security. It is not suspicion of others; it is patriotic adherence to the things which made us what we are.

Today, better than ever before, we know the aspirations of human kind and share them. We have come to a new realization of our place in the world and new appraisal of our nation by the world. The unselfishness of these United States is a thing proven, our devotion to peace for ourselves and for the world is well established, our concern for preserved civilization has had its impassioned and heroic expression. There was no American failure to resist the attempted reversion of civilization, there will be no failure today or tomorrow.

Rests on Popular Will

The success of our popular government rests wholly upon the correct interpretation of the deliberate, intelligent, dependable popular will of America. In a deliberate questioning of a suggested change of national policy where internationality was to supercede nationality we turned to a referendum to the American people. There was ample discussion, and there is a public mandate in manifest understanding.

America is ready to encourage, eager to initiate, anxious to participate in any seemly program likely to lessen the probability of war and promote that brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest conception of human relationship. Because we cherish ideals of justice and peace, because we appraise international comity and helpful relationship no less highly than any people of the world, we aspire to a high place in moral leadership of civilization, and we hold maintained America, the proven republic, the unshaken temple of representative democracy, to be not only an inspiration and example, but the highest agency of strengthening good will and promoting accord on both continents.

Mankind needs a world wide benediction of understanding. It is needed among individuals, among peoples, among governments, and it will inaugurate an era of good feeling to mark a birth of a new order. Such understanding men will strive confidently for the promotion of their better relationships and nations will promote the comity so essential to peace.

Trade Ties Bind Closely

We must understand that ties of trade bind nations in closest intimacy and none may receive except as he gives. We have not strengthened ours in accordance with our resources or our genius, notably on our own continent, where a galaxy of republics reflect the glory of new world democracy, but in the new order of finance and trade we mean to promote enlarged activities and seek expanded confidence.

Perhaps we can make no more helpful contribution by example than prove a republic's capacity to emerge from the wreckage of war. While the world's embittered travail did not leave us devastated lands nor desolate cities, left no gaping wounds, no breast with hate, it did involve us in the delirium of expenditure, in expanded currency and credits, in unbalanced industry, in unspeakable waste and disturbed relationships. While it uncovered our portion of hateful selfishness at home, it also revealed the heart of America as sound and fearless and beating in confidence unfailing. Amid it all we have rivited the gaze of all civilization to the unselfishness and the righteousness of representative democracy where our freedom has never made offensive warfare, has never sought territorial aggrandizement through force, never has turned to the arbitrament of arms until reason has been exhausted. When the governments of the earth shall have established a freedom like our own and shall have sanctioned the pursuit of peace as we have practiced it, I believe the last sorrow and the final sacrifice of international warfare will have been written.

Our supreme task is the resumption of our onward, normal way. Reconstruction, readjustment, restoration—all these must follow. I would like to hasten them if it will lighten the spirit and add to the resolution with which we take up the task. Let me repeat: For our nation we shall give no people just cause to make war upon us, we hold no national prejudices, we entertain no spirit of revenge, we do not hate, we do not covet, we dream of no conquest nor boast of armed prowess. If, despite this attitude, war is again forced upon us I earnestly hope a way may be found which will unify our individual and collective strength and consecrate all America materially and spiritually, body and soul, to national defense. I can vision the ideal republic where every man and woman is called under the flag for assignment to duty for whatever service, military or civic, the individual is best fitted; where we may call to universal service every plant, agency or facility, all in the sublime sacrifice for country, and not one penny of war profit shall inure to the benefit of private individual, corporation or combination, but all above the normal shall flow into the defense chest of the nation. There is something inherently wrong, something out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy when one portion of our citizenship turns its activities to private gain amid defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing or dying for national preservation.

Unity of Spirit and Purpose

Out of such universal service will come a new unity of spirit and purpose, a new confidence and consecration, which would make our defense impregnable, our triumphs assured. Then we should have little or no disorganization of our economic, industrial and commercial systems at home; no staggering war debts, no swollen fortunes to flout the sacrifices of our soldiers, no excuse for sedition, no pitiable slackerism, no outrage of treason, envy and jealousy would have no soil for their menacing development, and revolution would be without the passion which engenders it; a regret for the mistakes of yesterday must not, however, blind us to the tasks of today. War never left such an aftermath, and there has been staggering loss of life and measureless wastage of materials. Nations are still groping for return to stable ways. Discouraging indebtedness confronts us like all the war-torn nations, and these obligations must be provided for. No civilization can survive repudiation.

RESTS ON POPULAR WILL

The success of our popular government rests wholly upon the correct interpretation of the deliberate, intelligent, dependable popular will of America. In a deliberate questioning of a suggested change of national policy where internationality was to supercede nationality we turned to a referendum to the American people. There was ample discussion, and there is a public mandate in manifest understanding.

We can reduce the abnormal expenditures, and we will; we can strike at war taxation, and we must. We must face the grim necessity, with full knowledge that the task is to be solved, and we must proceed with a full realization that no statute enacted can repeal the inexorable laws of nature. Our most dangerous tendency is to expect too much of government, and at the same time do for it too little.

We contemplate the immediate task of putting our public household in order. We need a rigid and yet sane economy combined with final justice, and it must be attended by individual prudence and thrift, which are so essential to this trying hour and reassuring for the future.

Reflection of War's Reaction

The business world reflects the disturbance of war's reaction. Herein flows the life blood of material existence. The economic mechanism is intricate and its parts interdependent, and has suffered the shocks and jars incident to abnormal demands, credit inflations and price upheavals. The normal balances have been impaired. The channels of distribution have been clogged, the relations of labor and management have been strained. We must seek the readjustment with care and courage. Our people must give and take. Prices must reflect the receding fever of war activities. Perhaps we never shall know the old levels of wage again, because war invariably readjusts compensations, and the necessaries of life will show their inseparable relationship, but we must strive for normalcy to reach stability. All the penalties will not be light nor evenly distributed. There is no way of making them so. There is no instant steps from disorder to order. We must face a condition of grim reality, charge off our losses and start afresh. It is the oldest lesson of civilization. I would like government to do all it can to mitigate, then, in understanding, in mutuality of interest, of concern for the common good, our tasks will be solved. No altered system will work a miracle; any wild experiment will only add to the confusion. Our best assurance lies in efficient administration of our present system.

From Destruction to Production

The forward course of the business cycle is unmistakable. Peoples are turning from destruction to production. Industry has sensed the changed order, and our own people are turning to resume their normal, onward way. The call is for productive America to go on. I know that Congress and the administration will favor every wise government policy to aid the resumption and encourage continued progress.

I speak for administrative efficiency, for lightened tax burdens, for sound commercial practices, for adequate credit facilities, for sympathetic concern for all agricultural problems, for the omission of unnecessary interference of government with business, for an end to government's experiment in business and for more efficient business in government administration. With all of this must attend a mindfulness of the human side of all activities, so that social, industrial and economic justice will be squared with the purposes of a righteous people. With the nation-wide induction of womanhood into our political life we may count upon her intuitions, her refinements, her intelligence and her influence to exalt the social order. We count upon her exercise of the full privileges and the performance of the duties of citizenship to speed the attainment of the highest state.

Prayer for Industrial Peace

I wish for an America no less alert in guarding against dangers from within than it is watchful against enemies from without. Our fundamental law recognizes no class, no group, no section. There must be none in legislation or administration. The supreme inspiration is the common weal. Humanity hungers for international peace, and we have it with all mankind. My most reverent prayer for America is for industrial peace, with its rewards widely and generally distributed amid the inspirations of equal opportunity. No one justly may deny the equality of opportunity which made us what we are. We have mistaken unpreparedness to embrace it to be a challenge of the reality, and due concern for making all citizens fit for participation will give added strength of citizenship and magnify our achievement. If revolution insists on overturning established order let other peoples make the tragic experiment. There is no place for it in America. When world war threatened civilization we pledged our resources and our lives to our preservation, and when revolution threatens we unfurl the flag of law and order and renew our consecration. Ours is a constitutional freedom where the popular will is the law supreme and minorities are sacredly protected. Our revisions, reformations and evolutions reflect a deliberate judgment and an orderly progress, and we mean to cure our ills, but never destroy or permit destruction by force.

I had rather submit our industrial controversies to the conference table in advance than to a settlement table after conflict and suffering. The earth is thirsting for the cup of good will. Understanding its fountain source, I would like to acclaim an era of good feeling amid dependable prosperity and all the blessings which attend.

Protection of Industries

It has been proved again and again that we cannot while throwing our markets open to the world maintain American standards of living and opportunity and hold our industrial eminence in such unequal competition. There is a luring fallacy in the theory of banished barriers of trade, but preserved American standards require our higher production costs to be reflected in our tariffs on imports. Today as never before, when peoples are seeking trade restoration and expansion, we must adjust our tariff to the new order. We seek participation in the world's exchanges because therein lies our way to widened influence and the triumphs of peace. We know full well we cannot sell where we do not buy, and we cannot sell successfully where we do not carry. Opportunity is calling not alone for the restoration, but for a new era in production, transportation and trade. We shall answer it best by meeting the demand of a surpassing home market by promoting self reliance in production and by bidding enterprise, genius and efficiency to carry our cargoes in American bottoms to the marts of the world.

An America of Homes

We would not have an America living within and for herself alone, but we would have herself reliant, independent and even nobler, stronger and richer. Believing in our higher standards, reared through constitutional liberty and mantained opportunity, we invite the world to the same heights. But pride in things wrought is no reflex of a completed task. Common welfare is the goal of our national endeavor. Wealth is inimical to welfare; it ought to be its friendliest agency. There never can be equality of rewards or possessions so long as the human plan contains varied talents and differing degrees of industry and thrift. But ours ought to be a country free from great blotches of distressed property. We ought to find a way to guard against the perils and penalties of unemployment. We want an America of homes, illumined with hope and happiness, where mothers, freed from the necessity for long hours of toil beyond their own doors, may preside as befits the hearthstone of American citizenship. We want the cradle of American childhood rocked under conditions so wholesome and so hopeful that no blight may touch it in its development, and we want to provide that no selfish interest, no material necessary, no lack of opportunity shall prevent the gaining of that education so essential to best citizenship. There is no short cut to the making of these ideals into glad realities. The world has witnessed again and again the futility and the mischief of ill considered remedies for social and economic disorders. But we are mindful today as never before of the friction of modern industrialism, and we must learn its causes and reduce its evil consequences by sober and tested methods. Where genius has made for great possibilities justice and happiness must be reflected in a greater common welfare.

Service the Supreme Commitment

Service is the supreme commitment of life. I would rejoice to acclaim the era of the Golden Rule and crown it with the autocracy of service. I pledge an administration wherein all the agencies of government are called to serve and ever promote an understanding of government purely as an expression of the popular will.

One cannot stand in this presence and be unmindful of the tremendous responsibility. The world's upheaval has been added heavily to our tasks, but with the realization comes the surge of high resolve, and there is reassurance in belief in the God given destiny of our republic. If I felt that there is to be sole responsibility in the executive for the America of tomorrow I should shrink from the burden. But here are a hundred millions, with common concern and shared responsibility answerable to God and country. The republic summons them to their duty and I invite co-operation. I accept my part wth single mindedness of purpose and humility of spirit and implore the favor and guidance of God in his heaven. With these I am unafraid and confidently face the future. I have taken the solemn oath of office on that passage of Holy Writ wherein it is asked:

"What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?" This I plight to God and country.

EAR TO FILE RAIL CLAIMS

Extends Time for Damage Actions Against Carriers

shington.—Persons seeking rep- n from railroads on account of e claimed to have been caused eason of the collection during al control of railroads of unjust es would have another year's n which to file complaints with nterstate Commerce Commission a bill which has been introduc- Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of a.

AERIAL TAXI PROVES REAL

Doubting New York Lawyer Loses Suit for $25 and Costs.

New York.—Somebody told C. A. Lomas, a lawyer, it was possible to hire an aerial taxicab. He didn't believe it, and telephoned a company engaged in that service, convinced he could prove the information given him to be a myth. The company sent a plane to a Hudson river pier, but the passenger did not appear. Magistrate Davies, in city court, awarded the company $25 against Lomas.

CAR WHEEL ORDER TO KRUPPS

Successful Bidders for Big Argentine Railway Contract.

Buenos Aires.—The Krupps of Germany have been awarded a contract for 10,000 laminated steel car wheels by the Argentine State railway. The price was 40 9-16 Argentine gold pesos for each wheel delivered. The German corporation agreed to deliver 200 wheels per week. Seventeen companies were competing for the contract, there being bidders from the United States, England and other countries.

McLEAN QUITS TREASURY

Assistant Secretary Remains With War Finance Corporation.

Washington.—Resignation of Angus W. McLean as assistant secretary of the treasury, in charge of internal revenue and customs, was announced. Mr. McLean said he would continue as managing director of the War Finance Corporation, having been nominated by the President and confirmed by the senate as a director of that body, his term expiring on the 17th of May, 1922.

HARDING PLUNGES INTO HIS DUTIES

Submits His Cabinet List to the Senate

INAUGURAL VERY SIMPLE

City Comfortably Crowded, But Pomp And Panoply Are Lacking—Whole Affair Serious And Businesslike.

OATH OF OFFICE.

Washington.—The oath of office of President as administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, Edward Douglass White, follows:

"I, Warren Gamaliel Harding, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Washington.—Solemnly mindful of the great responsibilities that will be his for the next four years, and expressing a prayer for divine guidance in the solution of the momentous problems facing him, Warren Gamaliel Harding, of Ohio, became the twenty-ninth President of the United States in an inaugural ceremony in which simplicity and lack of ostentation replaced usual pomp and display.

Before a great standing crowd of thousands, which completely filled the broad plaza and eddies for blocks around the Capitol itself, the new President accepted the supreme gift of the Republic in a short inaugural address—an address in which he did not attempt to outline other than in general terms the program of international and domestic problems to be followed by his administration.

"For my part," he said simply, "I accept with single mindedness of purpose, and humility of spirit, and implore the favor and guidance of God in His heaven. With these I am unafraid and confidently face the future."

Brilliant Day.

Inaugural Day—the day on which Ohio sent the seventh of her sons into the White House—dawned clear and cold. The temperature was not far from freezing and there was a stiff breeze whipping the flags that decorated Pennsylvania avenue and the Government buildings.

It was typical "Harding weather" in its lack of rain or other disagreeable features. Not once during the long campaign at Marion did rain fall on a front porch delegation, and friends of the New President, crowding the Capitol in large numbers, were gleeful at the continuance of "Harding luck." They took it as a happy augury.

It was a strange inauguration day of Washington. In other years crowds moved restlessly up and down the street all night long, and dawn found many of them camping sleepily in points of vantage along historic Pennsylvania avenue to view the great cavalcade of dignitaries. Not a sentinel paced a beat in the city, except for the policemen who idly swung their clubs in front of the Willard, where the President-elect and Mrs. Harding and the Vice-President-elect Coolidge were quartered.

There was something distinctly businesslike about the inaugural. Gone were the pomp and panoply and display of other years, with their extravagant decorations, crashing bands, marching military and horse-drawn carriages of state proudly bearing silk-hatted and frock-coated dignitaries in great parade. In their stead came the swift motorcar, little music and an apparent desire to get things over with in the shortest possible time and settle down to the momentous labors that confront the new Administration.

The lack of military display was particularly noticeable. Three troops of the Third United States Cavalry, from the nearby post of Fort Myer were the only regulars on inaugural duty, and their services were utilized more as an auxiliary police arm than for display. Around the White House where Woodrow Wilson was spending his last few hours of an eventful Administration, there was only a force of high school cadets and the usual police.

Hanging like a pall over the jollity and merry-making of the inaugural visitors was the death of Champ Clark, the great Democratic leader, who almost was President. In Congress Hall Hotel, under the shadow of his beloved Capitol where he labored so diligently for more than a quarter of a century, and within a stone's throw of where the ceremonies took place, the great Missourian's body lay in state, mourned by thousands.

The day's events began to march with swift efficiency shortly after 10 o'clock, when half a dozen automobiles drew smartly up before the Willard Hotel. They formed the entire parade of the Harding inaugural. Only the first four cars were really in it, the others being occupied by Secret Service men and reporters. Here all the members of the inaugural party were picked up with the exception of the President and Mrs. Wilson.

President-elect Harding, Mrs. Harding and members of the inaugural committee left the President-elect's hotel at 10.20 for the White House.

The President-elect arrived at the White House at 10.26, and after being photographed entered the White House to meet President Wilson.

President Wilson, President-elect Harding and Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Wilson left the White House at 10.56 for the Capitol.

There was a whir of running motors and the little procession moved swiftly down the winding pathway out of the mansion grounds and into broad Pennsylvania avenue. Crowds lined the avenue and gave a cheer as the motors swung into the city. For some, the broken, retiring President was the cynosure of eyes; for others, it was the new President who held their interest.

President Wilson walked from the White House unaided, but as he reached the steps leading to the motor car, he stopped for a brief instant and turned about, looking into the house.

From an upper window of the White House, Miss Margaret Wilson watched her father drive away and waved to him as the car left the White House grounds.

As the procession proceeded, Dr. Harding, father of the President-elect, fell into the line, riding in a car with several companions. Soldiers on guard recognized him and came to strict attention and then saluted.

The Presidential party reached the Capitol at 11.15 A. M., preceded by three troops of cavalry, moving at a brisk trot. The streets around the Capitol were comfortably filled. The cavalrymen rode with drawn sabers, and their standards streamed in the stiff breeze.

President Wilson's participation in the inaugural ceremonies ended when he finished his work with the legislative bills at the Capitol. At a great physical effort which was apparent to all, the President rode up the avenue with his successor, the picture of broken health, but he did not enter the Senate Chamber to see Vice-President Coolidge sworn in, nor did he venture out to the inaugural platform immediately after to see Harding take the oath of office. It was a pathetic incident.

Into the second car, bearing Mrs. Harding, Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota and Representative William W. Rucker of Missouri, entered Mrs. Wilson.

The third automobile bore Vice-President Marshall, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina.

In the fourth car were Vice-President-elect Coolidge, Mrs. Marshall and Representative C. Frank Reavis of Nebraska.

NEW CABINET CONFIRMED

He Shatters All Precedents—In First Big Act As Chief Executive He Pledges Co-Operation With Congress.

Washington.—Breaking a precedent which has stood since the days of Washington and Jefferson, President Harding appeared at an executive session of the Senate to present nominations of his Cabinet officers. Within less than 10 minutes after he had finished his address of five minutes the Senate confirmed all 10 nominations.

The new President submitted no other nominations besides his Cabinet officers and in presenting those to the Senate, said he desired to "maintain close and amicable relations" with the Legislative body during his Administration and had, therefore, presented the nominations in person.

Mr. Harding submitted the nominations orally, reading the names one by one from the list he held in his hand. They were referred immediately to committees, which had polled in advance, and as the names were read the chairman of each interested committee arose and gave the unanimous and favorable report of the committee for confirmation.

After confirming the Cabinet, the Senate, still behind closed doors, discussed the program for the extra session. Several Senators objected to suggestions for taking up the Colombian treaty, but no decision was reached. It was believed that the President would not ask for consideration of the treaty until the regular session in April.

Nation's Cabinet Personnel.

The Cabinet officers as confirmed were:

Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, of New York.

Secretary of Treasury, Andrew W Mellon, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of War, John W. Weeks of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby, of Michigan.

Secretary of the Interior, Albert B Fall, of New Mexico.

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C Wallace, of Iowa.

Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, of California.

Attorney General, Harry M. Daugherty, of Ohio.

Postmaster General, Will H. Hays of Indiana.

Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis of Pennsylvania.

UNIONIZING ALIENS OPPOSED.

Federation Council Protests Admission Of Panama Workers.

Washington.—The American Federation of Labor's executive council, at its closing session here, went on record against the unionization of alien workers in the Panama Canal Zone because they "are not citizens, nor have they any intention of ever becoming citizens of Panama or the United States."

PARADE FOR WILSON.

Admirers To Give Outgoing President An Ovation.

Washington.—For the first time in history there was a parade in honor of an outgoing President. Washington admirers of Woodrow Wilson, including a number of social leaders, assembled at Dupont circle and paraded to the new home of Mr. Wilson to pay him tribute.

SHORT CUTS IN STATE NEWS

The Latest News From All Over the State

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Fredericksburg.—Wild geese were heard honking as they flew over the city Sunday night about 11 o'clock, going in a northwardly direction. This is an indication of the early approach of spring.

Fredericksburg.—Dr. Frank B. Perry, of Orange, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination to represent Orange county in the next House of Delegates.

Roanoke.—A vote is being taken by approximately 11,000 employes on the Norfolk and Western Railway to determine whether the men would prefer working on an hourly or piece work basis, labor officials announced.

Danville.—The newly established Young Women's Christian Association gymnasium was formally opened Friday night. This occupies a large part of the top floor of the Miller office building in which the "Y" quarters have been arranged. The gymnasium was recently fully equipped with apparatus.

Danville.—William A. Willis, familiarly known as "Buck" Willis, died in his sleep at his home on Church street. Mr. Willis, for more than 20 years, was sanitary inspector of the city, and subsequently assistant health officer and was 63 years of age.

Fredericksburg.—Professor R. E. Biscoe, principal of the Saluda High School, Middlesex county, is a candidate for division superintendent of schools for the counties of Mathews and Middlesex. Other applicants for this position are George G. Anderton, incumbent, and E. C. Perciful.

Lynchburg.—Emma Smith, alias Tibbs, colored, has been arrested here, charged with violating the State prohibition laws. In a raid upon her home, at 515 Wise street, the police found three gallons of corn liquor, three one-gallon containers, fourteen hot-water bottles, a funnel and a bag of corks.

Winchester.—District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Jennings, of Lynchburg, was the principal speaker at a banquet held by Winchester Lodge of Elks, at which covers were laid for about 250. Other speakers included prominent members of the local bar. Officers for the next term were nominated.

Fredericksburg.—A meeting of the Physicians' Association, of this city and surrounding counties, was held here and the name of the organization was changed from Tri-County Medical Association to the Fredericksburg Medical Association. Dr. Roderick Dew, of Caroline, was elected vice-president for the ensuing year. Dr W. A. Harris, of Spotsylvania is the president.

Lynchburg.—Ensign Myron A. Baber, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Baber, of this city, who was aboard the destroyer Woolsey when it sunk in the Pacific Ocean Sunday, has notified his parents that he was safe and had landed at Balboa. Mr. Baber first knew of the accident an hour before he heard from his son. Young Baber graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1919.

Charlottesville.—Ivy, a village eight miles west of here, is much stirred up over the finding of the body of a new-born infant in a gulley near the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway tracks, about 200 yards from the depot. A warrant, charging murder, was sworn out for the supposed mother of the child, daughter of a well-known farmer, but when Constable Bailey went to serve it, he could not locate the woman, who had mysteriously disappeared.

Winchester. — Plans are being whipped into shape by committees of the Chamber of Commerce and the local automobile association for a motor-vehicle show, to be held in a large garage building on March 17, it has been announced here. Virtually all the space has been taken, leaving none of consequence for dealers in accessories. A number of social functions are to be held in connection with the automobile show, it was said.

Charlottesville.—While at play three weeks ago, Lula McAllister, aged 6, daughter of Mrs. Bettie McAllister, of Brown's Cove, this county, swallowed a marble, which lodged in the esophagus. Despite the efforts of physicians, the obstruction could not be removed from the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach, and the patient died at a local hospital. She was a daughter of the late Bernard McAllister, of Albemarle. Besides her mother, she leaves two brothers and one sister.

Charlottesville.—A Rotary Club was organized here with 20 charter members. The following officers were elected: R. T. Minor, Jr., president; M. C. Elliott, vice-president; W. H. Suber, secretary; R. S. Sterling, treasurer. In addition to the officers, the following were elected to serve on the board of directors; J. A. Gilmore, J. H. Lindsay, J. Emmett Gleason, D. Van Wagenen and J. Y. Brown. The address at the organization meeting was made by Alvin Smith, of Richmond.

STATE CAPITAL

Stork Causes Tax Exemptions.

Richmond.—Changes wrought during the last year by births, deaths and marriages affect materially income tax returns for the year 1920, local Department of Revenue officials declared. Millions of babies were added to family circles, each of whom brings an exemption of $200 in the parents' income tax return.

Boys and girls who have become self-supporting and whose parents allow them the use of their earnings without restriction, form a new class of taxpayers. Each must file a return and pay a tax on his or her net income, if such income was in excess of $1,000.

Widows and widowers who lost their husbands or wives during the year 1920 are especially affected. They are single for the purposes of the income tax law, and are granted only an exemption of $1,000, unless the head of a family. Persons who were divorced or separated by mutual agreement during the year also must consider themselves as single persons.

Widows and widowers are not required to show on their personal returns income of husband or wife up to the date of death. The income of a decedent is considered separately, and a return must be filed by the executor or administrator of the estate. A decedent is entitled to exemption for the full taxable year, based upon his or her status as a single or married person at the time of death.

Hart Calls Sportsmen To Organize.

H. D. Hart, secretary of the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, and president of the Virginia Game and Game Fish Protective Association, has issued a call to members of committees of his organization, to hold a meeting in Richmond March 16, for the purpose of "considering a plan of procedure to amalgamate the interests of the hunter and the angler into a body whose influence is such that it can obtain the necessary legislation for the conservation of the wild life of the State." Members of the executive committee, legislative committee, membership committee and the press committee have been summoned to attend this meeting. It is Mr. Hart's plan to amalgamate all of the minor associations of the State with the present State organization, so that when united the organization will yield a much greater influence and be able to accomplish much more.

Asks State To Furnish Officers

General Jo Lane Stern, adjutant-General of Virginia, and in charge of the Virginia National Guard, received from the War Department, a communication requesting his co-operation in securing more than 4,000 commissioned officers needed for the regular forces of the United States. These vacancies must be filled soon, and the War Department is bringing it to the attention of the State departments in charge of the National Guard in an effort to alleviate this condition. The largest number of officers are needed in the Infantry where 812 vacancies occupy, large portion of this quota must be filled without delay. The Field Artillery needs about 600 while the Cavalry, Air Service and other branches are in need of commissioned men.

Suit Over Fees Is Won.

Verdict and judgment were rendered in the City Circuit Court in the suit of R. H. Lawrence against William Harris for $300.

Judgment was also rendered in the suit of the Commonwealth against A. C. Philpotts, Commissioner of the Revenue for Norfolk county, for $3,726, and against the National Surety Company for $3,000. The defendants were held jointly responsible, the Surety Company being bondsman for the commissioner. The suit was brought under the West fee bill act, which limits the amount of the fees to be received by officials.

Wool Pools Form Association.

A temporary State Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, with George A Lambert, Rural Retreat, as head, was formed at a meeting of the sheep and wool growers held in Roanoke, called at the suggestion of those who have charge of the wool pool in Virginia W. Archie Thompson, of Tazewell, was chosen secretary-treasurer of the temporary organization.

Out For Re-election.

Gordon W. Shepherd, of Chester, Chesterfield county, who defeated Emmett Lee Mann two years ago as floater Delegate from Chesterfield and Powhatan District, authorized the announcement of his candidacy for re-election, subject to the August primary. Mr. Shepherd is a practicing attorney of the city of Petersburg, Va., and has the distinction of being the youngest man to have ever served in the General Assembly of Virginia.

Virginia Stands Fourth.

Virginia stood forth among the forty-eight States of the nation, in responding to the Christmas appeal of the Near East Relief, with a contribution of $59,167.77, according to information just received from national headquarters in New York, it was announced by Oliver J. Sands, State Chairman for Virginia. Virginia and North Carolina both have the same State director, Claude W. Hopper, of Richmond.